

## **British Historical Society of North Texas: Information Organization System**

### **1. Project description**

#### **1.1. Collection and information objects**

The collection for this Information Organization System is the Library of the British Historical Society of North Texas located in the society office in Dallas, Texas. The library itself contains three thousand books on all topics relating to the governmental/political, geographic, social and religious history of Great Britain from the Anglo-Saxons to the House of Windsor; except travel books. Topical examples include: the Magna Carta, the Plantagenets, the Norman Conquest, Boudicca, The Church of England, Cardinal Wolsey, 100 Years War, The Black Death, Elizabeth I and II, Benjamin Disraeli, Princess Diana and the IRA. The library's purpose is to provide society members and visitors access to the most comprehensive inventory of books about the history of Great Britain in North Texas. Books are purchased by the library, but it does except limited donations.

#### **1.2. Users' demographics and knowledge**

Frequent patrons to the BHSNT Library are Advanced Placement European History Students in the Plano Independent School District. These are students about sixteen to eighteen years in age both male and female in Plano high schools. They are honors, college preparatory students from middle to upper class families who love learning and European history specifically and are technology proficient. Being from a higher socio-economic class exposes children to more advantages when it comes to education and personally enriching experiences. These students intend to go to college and are demonstratively high achievers.

User groups demonstrate four areas of knowledge when obtaining information: general, domain, system and information seeking. General knowledge is intellect, taste and experience. Domain knowledge is proficiency within the area of study. System knowledge is understanding the components of information networks. Lastly, information seeking knowledge is understanding how to search. Using the scale of low, moderate or high, information professionals make assumptions about the AP European History students' knowledge. Their level of general knowledge is moderate leaning towards high. Because of their age, the students have limited life experiences, even though some are quite astute. Domain knowledge is the same moderate with a little high. The students love European history but are not as prolific in it as college students. Their system knowledge is moderate as is their information-seeking knowledge. Because of their youth, their skills are not as honed as an adult, but a few students are prodigies. The students levels of knowledge and demographics determine their information behavior. Therefore, designing a user-centric organization system keeps in mind the specific needs and behaviors of the students.

#### **1.3. Users' problems and questions**

The students have specific reasons for contacting the BHSNT Library. They need to obtain books on British History by female authors for a research paper. The students have to complete a specific task, while learning about a subject. Each student being highly competitive is motivated for good grades in the class, advanced placement college credit and personal enjoyment. The AP European History classes complete two mandatory field trips to the BHSNT Library, during which they have the opportunity to pose questions to the library staff regarding research materials. Topics for the research paper come from their textbooks and/or class lecture. Based upon their topics and research paper perimeters, students formulate questions, pose these to the librarians and gather resources for their papers. Typical questions include:

**User question 1:** Please help me find two or three books written by Alison Weir in the last twenty years which discuss Perkin Warbeck and other pretenders to the throne during the Wars of the Roses for a research paper?

**Object attributes:** Subject, Author, Date of Publication, Character Name

**Desired precision:** High

**Desired recall:** Low to Moderate

**User question 2:** Where do I find three or four books, over 200 pages each, hardcover and written by Lady Antonia Fraser on the British monarchy from the Norman Conquest to the Restoration for a paper?

**Object attributes:** Setting, Book Cover, Publisher, Length

**Desired precision:** High

**Desired recall:** Moderate

**User question 3:** Help me locate four, first edition biographies on Queen Victoria with illustrations on the cover, syndicated outside Great Britain and in English for my term paper?

**Object attributes:** Language, Genre, Book Edition, Cover Art, Place of Publication

**Desired precision:** High

**Desired recall:** Moderate to High

**User question 4:** I need two contemporary historical fiction books on the Tudors which have been made into movies. Please help me locate them?

**Object attributes:** Movie Connection, Book Content

**Desired precision:** High

**Desired recall:** Low

Object attributes (Subject, Author, Setting, Character Name, Book Cover, Language, Publisher, Genre, Book Content, Book Edition, Cover Art, Date of Publication, Place of Publication, Length, Movie Connection), become elements in the Metadata scheme and fields in records. Therefore the quality of attributes determines the efficacy of the database. The attributes represented have to correlate to the users questions; otherwise, the students are unable to find anything.

## 2. Representation of information objects

### 2.1. Entity level

Entity, within a metadata scheme, is the functional representation of an information object. Entity is the material information object or an idea which the information object conveys. Entity level or unit of analysis is the basic form of an object that is quantifiable. For the purposes of this collection, the entity level is an individual book. An individual book is the appropriate entity level because users are retrieving, reading and analyzing the entire book. A book is one object in the collection, which becomes an entity in the metadata scheme and a record in the database.

### 2.2. Metadata elements and semantics

Eleven metadata elements represent the information objects, books, in the collection within the metadata scheme. Elements are appropriate representations of objects for users, because elements help users retrieve information objects. Please see Appendix A. The elements become fields and the objects become records within the database. Users enter a field; retrieve a record which they use to find the information object. The four generic tasks, within a library cataloguing system the user performs are: find, identify, select and obtain. These generic tasks originate from *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records* (FRBR). The records which the metadata generates buttress those user tasks. Those tasks are instrumental in helping users survey and judge records in a catalogue.

Find processes are those elements which help users determine whether a particular information object exists. Find entities include: Author, Subject and Title which are integral for users in locating records and users are likely to know, see Appendix A. Identify elements help users determine whether objects are appropriate for his search request. These elements include the attributes of Setting and Genre which allocate perimeters for objects. Select processes help the users compare and distinguish between object that meet their needs and the needs and requirements of others. Select elements include the attributes of Language, Publisher, Date of Publication and Length. Obtain are those records the user attains when he procures the desired object. These are likely not to be known to the user before retrieving the object, i.e. ISBN and Classification, see Appendix A.

### 2.3. Record structure and specifications

There are thirteen fields in the database record. Eleven metadata elements from the original metadata scheme, plus RecordID and RecordDate comport into in the database as shown in Appendix B. Elements become fields, once input into the database. There are thirteen fields because each element maps one-to-one into a single field within the database. For example, Title in the metadata scheme corresponds to Title in the system; Author in the metadata scheme corresponds to Author in the system and Length in the metadata scheme corresponds to Length in the system. The additional fields of RecordID and RecordDate complete the thirteen fields in the database record. They precede the other elements in field order and the database, Inmagic for this organization system, automatically populates them. RecordID provides a singular and specific record number for a database record. RecordDate is the date and time of record generation or revision.

In the database, there are four types of technical specifications. The four technical specifications are Field Type, Indexing, Entry Validation and Content Validation. The first technical specification in the database is Field Type. Field Type determines the type or what kind of information goes into a field. With the exception of RecordID and RecordDate, whose Field Types the database generates, all other Field Type entries are either Text or Date. RecordID and RecordDate Field Type entries are Autoname and Autodate respectively, see Appendix B. Database creators determine Field Type to be Text when entry terms have to be in the forms of words or symbols. Field Type is Date when the entry value is a date, calendar or period of time. Date of Publication is the only Field Type with the entry value of Date, because it is a specific date. The other eleven Field Types within the system are Text because the field entries are words or symbols. Users input terms into those fields accordingly.

The second technical specification in the database is Indexing. An index is list of entries which point to or refer to a location. There are several types of indexes. Those indexes found in the backs of books refer to a location within the book where information about a particular entry exists. Indexing means to make a field "searchable." Through indexing the user approaches the database. Indexes point to a specific location or area. These searchable fields or searchable locations are the access points for the database. Indexing options are to search by sequence or by index files. Index files or inverted files are categorized lists of data in a database that: point to the data record and automatically generate when new records are created and separate for each indexed field. Within database structure, term indexing or term index files are the processes of using whole phrases to search, including words or numbers. Word indexing is the process of searching within the database by precise words only. Word indexing within a database searches for a particular term only, no modifiers or any additional terms. Within a system, term indexing

offers opportunities for greater recall. Users will retrieve more data with term indexing because it has a larger scope and searches for all related terms and phrases. Word indexing within a database is more precise and recall is less because it is a narrower type of searching. It depends upon the demographics, knowledge and sophistication of the users whether database creators or indexers creators choose term or word indexing their system. In this system, indexing for each field including RecordID and RecordDate is either term or word, with the exception of ISBN which has no indexing. The Title field has term and word indexing. Author has term and word indexing. Length has term and word indexing. Language has term and word indexing. Setting has term and word indexing. Publisher has term and word indexing. Genre has term and word indexing. Subject and Classification also have term and word indexing. ISBN is not user searchable; therefore, there is no indexing application or process the database system for ISBN. RecordDate and Date of Publication are the only two fields with term indexing because their entry data are specific dates. The remaining fields with the exception of ISBN have both term and word indexing. Indexers of this database feel utilizing both term and word indexing gives the users the most options for retrieving information objects.

The third technical specification in the database is Entry Validation. It is the process which controls or regulates the amount of entries within a field. Database creators determine whether terms in the Entry Validation fields are: required, mandatory term entry in a field; single, one term entry in a field; or unique, only one value is suitable for entry in a field and appears nowhere else in the record. Within the database system every field has Entry Validation except RecordID, RecordDate and Classification. Record ID's and Record Date's Entry Validation have no value because the database populates the field for them; ate. Classification follows different input rules, and has no Entry Validation value in the system. Back to the fields with Entry Validation, the Title field has single and required Entry Validation because the record needs one entry for the field. The Length field also has single and required Entry Validation because the record needs one term entry. Language field has single and required Entry Validation, for the same reason because the database record needs one term entry. Genre also has single and required Entry Validation because its record needs one term entry in the database. . Author has required Entry Validation because it is possible to enter more than one term in its record field, but the field has to have an entry. The same is true for Setting, Publisher and Subject. They have required Entry Validation because it is possible to enter more than one term in their field records. Single validation entry fields are Date of Publication and ISBN. There is only one publication year to input in into the database record. While ISBNs are unique to each book, they are not searchable in the database by either term or word. Therefore ISBN is simply single Entry Validation in the database. After 2007, books often contain two ISBN numbers; the original ten digit number and the newer ten digit number. In that case, use the newer thirteen digit number.

The Fourth technical database specification is Content Validation. It is the process which places limitations on the values that are put into fields. Only authorized terms gain entry into field. Content Validation is optional, not all fields have it. Database creators predetermine whether the system employs it. Content Validation mechanisms include drop-down validation lists, ranges and masks. In a drop-down list, the user selects a term from a designated registry of terms. In masks, the user enters data in a certain format with asterisks or dashed lined as boundary markers. In ranges, terms span a sequence between limits. The user inputs terms within the designated region in a range. Within the database, there are no values listed for Content Validation for RecordID and RecordDate. For the remaining records, the absence or presence of Content Validation and whether the validation is a mask or drop-down list, the system indicates. Date of Publication and ISBN have Content Validation masks in which data is input in a particular format. Length has a Content Validation list where the user selects a term from a drop-down list. Language also has a Content Validation list where the user chooses a term from a drop-down list. The same is true for Setting and Genre; they have Content Validation lists where the users select a term to input from drop-down lists. However in the Setting field users have the option to override the Content Validation list, and input their own term. Title has no specified Content Validation because it is optional and users have the option of not entering in data into the field. Consequently, the term "None" appears in its Content Validation field. Similarly for Author and Publisher, they have no specified Content Validation in their field records because it is optional and users have the option of not entering any in the fields. Subject field has a thesaurus, Appendix C, a specialized controlled vocabulary which appears as a list for

Content Validation in the system. As for Classification, it has no value in system for Content Validation. Classification follows different input rules, see Appendix E.

## **2.4. Record content and input rules**

For uniformity and the purposes of establishing standards across a record, a metadata scheme imports rules for records from database structure and specification. These rules are both for content and input. Content rules define what data goes into a field and prompt the locus of data from an information object. This is the Chief Source of Information, where data arises. Input rules are the mechanics of data entry. These rules maintain uniformity, congruency and exactitude across the data record so that bibliographic records are standard in a catalogue.

The Chief Source of Information for most data information in the database is each individual book. On the front cover, back cover, book jacket, title page and last page, users find most of their desired information. An usual feature within the metadata scheme is the ISBN numeration. Since 2007, ISBN numeration is thirteen digits instead of ten. Input rules adjust accordingly whether for ten digit or thirteen digit ISBNs.

## **3. Access and authority controls.**

Authority control is the process of governing data in specific fields. Authority control homogenizes variations, enables consistency in terminology, and distinguishes between authorized and unauthorized terms for the purposes of collocation in a bibliographic record. Authority control regulates data for: persons, places or things. Three types of authority control are: subject, content validation and name authority control.

Content validation mandates the selection of terms from a list of authorized terms, predetermines data values in a field, or restricts data values input in a field. Drop-down lists and masks are examples of content validation tools. In a drop-down list, the user selects a term from a designated registry of terms and in masks the user enters data in a certain format (Appendix B and C).

Subject authority control is the governance of subject terms. Subject authority control derives from control vocabularies. Controlled vocabularies assign lists of authorized terms for subject representation and also show interrelationship between terms semantically. Controlled vocabularies group terms which are permissible according to similarity into the database and cross-references between terms more broad, narrow or related. A thesaurus is an example of a controlled vocabulary. A thesaurus contains a list of subject headings with a cross-reference system and syndetic structure. The subject field within this database is under the control of a thesaurus. The subject field with its sophisticated semantic term interrelationships, more so than the other fields in the database, makes it a suitable field for a thesaurus.

Name authority control regulates fields with proper names. These are names of people, organizations and groups which need to be standardized in a type of formal canon. Name authority control standardizes all capitalizations, spellings, and variance in the names of persons, organizations and groups and cross-references them against the endorsed form. Author is the field within the database under name authority control. In the name authority control records for author, rules dictate which version of name, spelling and order of entry into the record. Any issues in establishing the authorized form of a name appear in the notes of the authority record in Appendix C.

## **4. Representation of information content**

### **4.1. Subject access**

Subject access is the point, tool or mechanism for searching a database via the content of information object. Subject representation informs the users about the subject matter of the object and makes determinations on the content. Adequate subject representation enables users to locate and retrieve their desired information objects. Subject analyses are the processes of information professionals, indexers, cataloguers through which they determine whether the object is an appropriate information resource. The three steps in subject analysis are familiarization (familiarity of object content), extraction (identify and select ideas to represent) and assignment of terms (controlled vocabulary or natural language). Subject analysis organizes and clarifies the content of documents so they are consistent and compatible with search terms.

The subject related fields in this organization system are: Subject, Genre and Setting. Subject access for Subject is a thesaurus. Subject access for Setting is natural language. Subject accesses for Genre and Setting are controlled vocabularies. A thesaurus is an appropriate subject authority control file for the subject field because of the amount of and complex relationships between terms. Setting uses natural language because the user selects a term from the object to name the concept. Genre and Language utilize controlled vocabularies for subject representation, because there are certain options for authorized terms, such as American English, Old English or fiction and non-fiction, which represent a concept. These pre-selected lists of terms remove decision-making from the users and are input into the database record according to specific rules. The organization system creator enters the authorized term and the user chooses from among those listed terms.

Classification is the systematic organization of categories according to communities, similarities or pre-established criteria. Life sciences frequently use classification in areas of study. Classification occurs with objects too. Bibliographic classification, which occurs in information science professions and libraries, relies upon subject analysis. An assigned number or code represents the information object within an organization system, based upon the subject matter.

## 4.2. Thesaurus structure

Subject authority control is the process of pre-selecting and establishing a lexicon of subject terms and headings. Subject authority control is a utilization process of a controlled vocabulary by users in which they choose authorized terms from pre-selected lists or groupings. Subject authority control is effective for indexers, because they use descriptors which are succinct and all-encompassing to predetermine and coordinate valid term associations. Subject authority control is effective for users because they rely upon the pre-determined and pre-coordinated term selections of indexers and do not have to contrive their own term; therefore, controlled vocabularies are authoritative sources for terms and valid lists from which the user selects terms.

The subject field is under the subject authority control of a thesaurus within the organization system. A thesaurus is a type of controlled vocabulary used in grouping many terms in varying theoretical complexities or strata (broader to narrower). Thesauri enhance retrieval efficacy because the user selects only sanctioned terms determined by indexers. Syndetic structure denotes the connections between terms in a thesaurus. Syndetic structure, regarding semantic relationships between terms in this thesaurus is hierarchical, equivalent and associative. Syndetic structure includes: broad over-arching terms, BT; narrow more specific terms, NT; related terms, RT; and those unsanctioned terms use and use for USE and UF. Mandatory reciprocals are terms in which one is searchable and the other is not, USE and UF in the database. Also, it is relationship in which the narrower term, NT is a broad term in one group and the inverse is true within the syndetic structure. In the hierarchical relationships, the broad terms are umbrella-like terms, but they are narrower than the thesaurus domain. In the equivalent relationships, the terms are nearly synonymous and the structure denotes the preferred term. In the associative relationships, terms are related. An example of syndetic structure is as follows. Law is the BT, broad term. Execution is a narrow term, NT. Death Penalty is a related term, RT. A mandatory reciprocal relationship is one step down in which execution becomes the Broad Term, BT and the NT is beheading. The equivalent relationship is bastard USE illegitimate heir and illegitimate heir UF bastard.

Domain is the range of topics covered by the thesaurus. Scope is any limitation placed on the domain. Within the thesaurus in Appendix D, the domain is the British Monarchy. The scope is monarchy from William I to Elizabeth II.

Specificity is the degree to which the indexed terms match the subject of a request or document. Specificity is high in thesaurus, Appendix D. The terms represent subjects accurately and unambiguously. Disciplines with distinct vocabularies, such as law, have higher specificity.

Exhaustivity is the degree to which indexed terms match all subjects in the document. In the thesaurus, Appendix D exhaustivity is low. The indexer intends only a few terms to represent the subjects in the document. The indexer gears toward summarization with low exhaustivity levels rather than depth indexing. In depth indexing exhaustivity is higher because indexers attempt to extract all subjects from a document. Depth indexing includes main topics and subtopics. It is too advanced to the users of this database who less familiar with subject content. Summarization within indexing covers the dominant subject of a document. Exhaustivity is lower and users only need a few appropriately assigned terms to obtain an object. Lower exhaustivity correlates with higher recall; therefore, precision does not have to be high for users to retrieve their desired object. With the high precision in the user question, users within this database are likely to retrieve their desired objects, see Appendix D.

### 4.3. Classification scheme

Classification is the systematic organization of a collection according to communities or like classes. The act of classifying is the designation of an object to a specific community, group or class based upon similarities. Classification denotes an object's or entity's intellectual access (subject-based) and physical access (unique identifier). Intellectual/subject-based access is the process of conferring a number/code/character upon an object based upon group similarity. Physical access is the process of conferring a unique identifier upon an object in the form of a number/code to physically locate or identify the object within the organization system. In the classification code, Tud.Pur.Nov.2008/1, one is the unique identifier or unique number which is also the first database record creation. Classification schemes and system design place similar objects close to or within approximate relationship to each other. Collocation is this process of arranging or positioning similar objects near one another. Collocation makes it easy for users to find related materials in a system and classification makes it possible for users to retrieve organized information within a system.

There are two approaches to classification, hierarchical and faceted. Hierarchical approaches to classification are those methods in which subjects and subject relationships are prearranged in an order of classes and subclasses. Faceted approaches to classification are those methods in which subject classes are predetermined but classes and subclasses are not prearranged. Facets are classes, types of classes or characteristics within a classification scheme that possess common attributes. Faceted classification approaches analyze information objects to determine their subjects based upon these common attributes. Some facets are subject descriptive characteristics, such as, topic, theme, or setting. Other facets are physically descriptive, such as, date and format. Hierarchical classifications often appear in the life sciences, as in animal phyla or systems of the human body. Hierarchical classification approaches cover broad subjects, detail every possible concept in the system, have detailed hierarchies, relatively few facets, and are fairly short and uncomplicated in notation. The set of codes representing classes and subclasses in a classification system is notation. Because hierarchical approach classification notation is simple, its notation is good for collocation. Faceted approaches to classification cover a few, broad subjects; are very flexible; easily incorporate additional facets and classes within the scheme; cover non-text information objects, and have synthesized notation from the fusion of different facets to suit the information object.

The classification scheme in the system is a faceted approach. The advantages of a faceted approach are that it: works well for a few broad, non-hierarchical subjects; the scheme itself is flexible; it is easily expandable and accommodates the use of non-text information objects, such as dates. The classification

scheme within this system has a few broad, non-hierarchical subjects, is flexible and has a variety of different facets and synthesized notation.

The primary facet is theme in the classification scheme. Theme allows for over-arching subject based intellectual access and therefore is a good primary facet choice. The remaining are in order: Author, Form and Date. Objects are shelved in citation order: chronologically by theme, alphabetically by theme, alphabetically by author, alphabetically by form and chronologically by date. Because some authors, such as Alison Weir, write both biographies and histories this order collocates biographies and histories on the same theme by the same author. A unique identifier provides a singular and specific identifying code (call number) for an object. The RecordID which the database automatically generates is the unique identifier at the end of the notation code. An example is the classification code Tud.Pur.Nov.2008/1 which represents the book *Vengeance Is Mine*. The book has a Tudor theme (Tud), Brandy Purdy as the writer (Pur), and is a novel (Nov). (2008) is the publication date and it is identified in the first database record creation (1) thus becoming its unique identifier or unique number. Please see Appendix E.

## 5. Name authority control

## 6. System evaluation and development

### 6.1. Evaluation plan

### 6.2. Performance test

The research methodology for the performance test is a basic quantitative analysis of query precision and recall. Research methodologies are either quantitative, which is the collection or measurement of hard data, such as time and costs; or research methodologies are qualitative, which is the collection of soft data, such as images and text. Quantitative data analyses are data measurements gathered through statistics; while qualitative data analyses are data measurements of intellectual content and meaning. Because the performance test is a measurement of systemic recall and precision, it is a quantitative analysis. The user is given a simple task of conducting queries or searches of the database and is asked to retrieve records based upon the criteria of the user questions. The test user matches the user IOP user group demographics. He is a first year college student, nineteen years of age, and an English major. He comes from an upper middle class family and north Texas school system. His general knowledge is moderate to high, as is the user groups' general knowledge. His domain knowledge is moderate, a little lower than the user group's domain knowledge. He is not a British History major or an Anglophile, unlike the user group who are European History enthusiasts, but he is a former Advanced Placement History high school student. His system knowledge probably does not exceed that of the user group. He is only a freshman in college and still taking General Education courses. His information seeking behavior is probably higher than that of the user group on average. But some individual students in the user group probably compare with him. The test subject is told the general perimeters of the search that he needs to locate records in a database using the user questions and object attributes as a guide. The objective is to retrieve as many relevant records as possible. He is given the users tools of the Thesaurus and Name Authority File because he is not as well versed in the subject matter as the user group and needs some cues about the format and category requirements.

**User question 1:** Please help me find two or three books written by Alison Weir in the last twenty years which discuss Perkin Warbeck and other pretenders to the throne during the Wars of the Roses for a research paper?

**Object attributes:** Subject, Author, Date of Publication, Character Name

**Desired precision:** High

**Desired recall:** Low to Moderate



**Query formulation:** Field searched Author and term entered "Weir, Alison"

**Probable precision:** High

**Probable recall:** Low

**Analysis of results:** The results were as expected. The actual recall was low and actual precision was high. The user's strategy was very successful. Two relevant records were input into the database and the user retrieved both records. The precision was high because the user retrieved both records from the database based upon the requirements of the user question. The probable recall was low. This was lower than the desired recall, but there were two records input in the database, not three. Recall was going to be low, regardless of the performance test. Therefore the performance test results were as expected.

**User question 2:** Where do I find three or four books, over 200 pages each, hardcover and written by Lady Antonia Fraser on the British monarchy from the Norman Conquest to the Restoration for a paper?

**Object attributes:** Setting, Book Cover, Publisher, Length

**Desired precision:** High

**Desired recall:** Moderate

**Query formulation 1:** Field searched Author and term entered "Fraser, Lady"

**Probable precision:** High

**Probable recall:** Moderate

**Analysis of results:** The results were as expected, no results were found. This user strategy was not successful. The actual recall was none and the actual precision was none. Lady Fraser was not included as a Variant Name in the Name Authority File. Therefore the user was not going to be able to locate any records in the database using the term "Fraser, Lady." However, probable recall was moderate and probable precision was high which correlated to desired precision and desired recall given the data entered into the database records. Therefore, the performance test results were as expected.

**Query formulation 2:** Field searched Author and term entered "Fraser, Antonia"

**Probable precision:** High

**Probable recall:** Moderate

**Analysis of results:** The results of this query were also as expected. This second query applied a more successful search strategy. The actual precision was high and the actual recall was moderate. Three relevant records were input into the database and the user retrieved all three records. Probable precision was high because the database only contained relevant records to this user question. Probable recall was lower than the desired recall, because the database contained fewer records than the number of objects requested in the user question. Therefore the performance test results were as expected.

**User question 3:** Help me locate four, first edition biographies on Queen Victoria with illustrations on the cover, syndicated outside Great Britain and in English for my term paper?

**Object attributes:** Language, Genre, Book Edition, Cover Art, Place of Publication

**Desired precision:** High

**Desired recall:** Moderate to High

**Query formulation:** Field searched Language and term entered "English"

**Probable precision:** High

**Probable recall:** Moderate

**Analysis of results:** The performance test results were not quite as expected. The user's search strategy was not as successful. Broad user search terms yield many record results. The user input "English" into the Language database field and all records were retrieved. System recovery exceeded desired and probable recall. There were and still are three relevant records in the database; however, all ten database records were retrieved. The actual precision was low to moderate. The actual recall was high. The probable precision was high given the accuracy of terms input into the database to the user questions. Probable recall was lower than desired recall, because there were fewer records input into the database than objects requested in the user question. Investigation shows that other search terms have to be used in tandem with Language search terms in a query to reduce the recovery of records in excess of recall.

**User question 4:** I need two contemporary historical fiction books on the Tudors which have been made into movies. Please help me locate them?

**Object attributes:** Movie Connection, Book Content

**Desired precision:** High

**Desired recall:** Low

**Query formulation:** Field searched Setting and term entered "Tudor Stuart England"

**Probable precision:** Moderate

**Probable recall:** Low

**Analysis of results:** The performance test results were not quite as expected. The user's search strategy was not as successful. Entering the term Tudor Stuart England yielded more results than were relevant. The actual precision was low and the actual recall was high. There are four records in the database with the Setting of Tudor Stuart England and only two of those records have movie connections and are relevant. The probable precision for this query was moderate rather than the desired precision of high. Because the inability of the database records to fully match the user questions, the database is imprecise. The probable and desired recalls were both low, but the actual recall was high. There were two relevant records input into the database, but the recall exceeded that number. Again there is a flaw in the system. Investigation shows that other search terms have to be used in tandem with Setting search terms in a query to reduce the recovery of records in excess of recall.

System performance based upon the "solo" performance test was average. The queries did retrieve results based upon the user questions, but the desired results were not always retrieved. The system tools, such as the database, and field records needed more specificity for accurate and precise results. First, the system did work. It yielded results in all queries except where the Variant Name was not included in the Name Authority File. The test user actually thought "Lady" was Antonia Fraser's first name. Secondly, when the search term was author and the author's name was input into the query there was a match between the desired, probable and actual precision. Recall varied because of the number of records input into the database varied from the number of desired objects in the user question. Those were the highlights of the system. What did not work harmoniously in the information retrieval process were the thesaurus, the database field specificity and the abilities of the test user. The user felt the thesaurus was too general. He stated that it needed to be more targeted and limited in scope. The user could not understand it and did not use it. He attempted no subject queries, because of the complexity of the thesaurus. Secondly, the fields in the database records were different from the object attributes, in some cases. Additional fields extrapolated from more pertinent metadata elements in the database record were needed. For example, the user kept looking for a character name field or a movie connection field for query searches. He had difficulty conducting the search without those fields. It is basic information was not provided. For more precise query searches, there possibly needed to be more database fields or fields with more relevance to the object attributes. Also, the skills of the test user were not as adept as the user group. The user's familiarity with the subject matter was not as high as the user group. He had difficulty in comprehending some fields. His deficiencies in domain knowledge and confusion in the criteria for record fields exacerbated the other defects in the system. While, he thought that the system was easy to use he was perplexed about some of the intricacies and details of system. He asked more questions than the tools he was given could answer. To the extent the performance test measured whether desired records could be retrieved from the system based upon the user questions, the test was valid. Validity is the extent a study measures or gages what it is suppose to measure or gage. Yes, the system performed and well when the query search term was Author. It still performed when the query search term was not Author, but not as accurately. The system reliability is questionable. Reliability is the extent to which the study produces or obtains consistent and repeatable results.

### 6.3. Change and development

From the analysis and assessment of the performance test, system performance and user satisfaction, there are improvements to be made in the information organization system. User satisfaction was low with the information system. Not that any monetary costs or opportunity costs were incurred by the test user, but that time and quality were adequate. There was additional time used because the query for user question two was repeated and there was a significant amount of time spent in understanding the

system intricacies, tools and structure. The user spent over fifteen minutes reading and rereading the thesaurus and staring at the display screen. There was no extensive wait time or lag in retrieving the query results, just in the user comprehending the search itself. Also, the quality of the system was average to the user. Quality is subjective, but the user expressed dissatisfaction with the thesaurus and consistency of material. Recovery exceeded recall on two queries, and user expressed that more consistent object attributes with database fields would be beneficial. More harmony from the user questions to object attributes to the metadata elements and database fields would reduce unnecessary recovery and make a more effective information retrieval system. The user felt the thesaurus was too broad and irrelevant. Improvements to its design are discussed in the subsequent paragraphs. The user did indicate the system worked well and if he knew more about the topic, he would have performed better. The novelty of the output, the newness of the system, does effect user satisfaction and should factor into system evaluation. However, the novelty of the subject matter should not be a factor, as the user group should be well versed in the subject. The performance test user was not ideal and as astute in the subject material as the system user group.

There are other system weaknesses that affect system performance and information retrieval. The deficiencies are: in the user group, technological structure and information environment and this evaluation addresses each. First, the age demographic of the user group should be raised. The user group needs to have more domain knowledge than a high school AP European History student. Perhaps college British or European history students or political science students would be more proficient user groups. The difficulties of the performance test user to master the system were compounded by his unfamiliarity with the subject matter. The user group needs to have more than a general or working knowledge of the material. The system could still work for AP European History students but they have more than casual knowledge of the material.

Technological structure improvements include enhancing the thesaurus and increasing the database fields. The performance test showed the flaws in both of the structures. There are deficiencies in the semantics of the thesaurus. At present the thesaurus is too broad and immaterial to the user questions. It should be revised with more consistent terms to the user questions and made more understandable. Currently, it is geared toward a user who is very familiar with the subject matter that needs little direction. A more targeted, limited in scope and user friendly thesaurus with simpler terms more consistent with the user questions would be an improvement. If there was more time, the system designer could revise the thesaurus and make all the necessary adjustments. The other structures which need improvement are the database fields. There are not enough fields or they are not as specialized as they should be for more successful information retrieval. The only field which worked successfully in the user performance test was Author where the Author's name was mentioned in the user question. The additional fields of Character Name and Movie Connection definitely should be added into the database and perhaps more fields which are more consistent with the user questions and object attributes should be considered. An unforeseen defect or problem was the Name Authority File. There should have been more VariantNames forms included. The performance test revealed that all possibilities for unauthorized names were not accounted within the system. Therefore, the file has to be expanded and more forms included. With more time and foresight these few enhancements could be made to make the information system retrieval more successful.

Within the information environment, changes need to be made. The query interface was intimidating for the performance test user. He asked many questions which could not be answered and wanted help. A more user friendly environment would be helpful. An environment with cues and prompts that could guide queries and searches, so that the user is not so alone and has aids or "help" in conducting the searches would be beneficial. More interactive, user-friendly and approachable interface would appeal to the information technology savvy database users and to the system designers as well. Database designers and creators direct system structure. More appealing features for database creators will in turn lead to more appealing features for the database users. System designers would invest more system creativity if the information environment were more stimulating. Somehow, the environment needs an overhaul. More expensive software systems and packages might contain these enhanced components. Spending more money on "deluxe" software programs, could improve the information environment from the system designer's and system user's prospective and make for more successful information retrieval.

The entire system needs to be less complicated. While more time would improve some system features and more money could improve others. The results of the performance test were that the search process was perplexing and inconsistent. There was not enough matching or consistency between the user questions, object attributes, database fields and thesaurus. Consequently, recovery exceeded recall for two queries. While the information system was not a complete failure, information retrieval was not as efficacious as it could or should be. The modifications mentioned in the previous paragraphs could enhance the system or perhaps starting over would be better. More studies and tests with the same user group or slightly older but incorporating the technical and information environmental changes are necessary. Long term surveys would highlight unnecessary and dysfunctional system features and reveal which components routinely work. It is difficult to make a statistically accurate assessment of information retrieval system performance after one performance test. True system efficacy, usefulness of Information Retrieval results, and efficiency, costs and speed, comes from extensive cost-benefit and cost-effective analysis and ongoing and independent testing. This is just one system evaluation which suggests changes to enhance system development, there needs to be further testing and further evaluation to see which components regularly work and which do not.

## 7. Project summary

Wow, I had no idea when I first selected my collection for the IOP, where the process would lead. It has been a gauntlet of blood, sweat and tears, quite a few tears at times. I have learned much and would like to share a few of my thoughts. If I had to do it all over again, I would choose the same collection but I would make some drastic changes to my system. I love European history, vacillated between being a Russian History and International Political Science major in college. Alison Weir is my favorite author and she has a new book coming this fall on the Houses of Lancaster and York. Therefore, I would not have changed the collection. I would have changed a couple of user questions, but I had such difficulty formulating my user questions that I felt obligated to them. I did not think that they were so challenging, but given the obstacles my user faced maybe the questions should have been more general. I do know that the object attributes did not translate well into the metadata elements; consequently, there was disconnect between the fields in the records and object attributes. I would have to add more elements and more field to encapsulate all of the object attributes. I did not foresee any problems with number of fields or their semantics before the performance test. I am so attached to the subject matter that I could not think objectively. I was completely oblivious until the test and the user asked for the Character Name field. At that moment, a light bulb went off and I realized that I should have included one. Also, I knew there were some problems with the thesaurus, but it probably should be totally revised. Again I think it needs to be more consistent with the user questions. It is not that it is difficult to use; it seemed to be more cumbersome to the user during the queries. I would have to take much more time to think about how I would approach constructing a new one. I honestly did not know what I was doing, until I started working on it. Again, another light bulb flashed in my head and I realized what I was supposed to be creating. Knowing what I know now, I could construct a better thesaurus; I know that I would need more time than the class permits to do it.

I am not sure whether my system is better than a traditional system or whether or not it is likely to be implemented. I think that my system has some merit and could be modified to make it more feasible. My system is not that complex or complicated. It definitely helps, if users have more than a general know of the subject matter. I could see my system implemented in a British Historical society or a British Monarchist Guild or Tudor-Stuart Book club. I would think that the system has to find a niche. To make the organization system more general, I would have to change the demographic, the user questions and comprise an entirely new "organism." I was not my goal and I am not sure that would want to undertake that endeavor. If I had to make a more general system for average high school students, I could to it. I just did not envision this system for those types of students or for a generic purpose.

I did learn more than I could have imagined from this class. Even though I am a technical writer, I have not worked with any metadata; in fact I have yet to work in library. My background is Public Health and International Political Science and soon I hope to be working in a medical library. I feel that I have gained more insight into creating information databases and how they work. I never thought about the inner

workings of an information organization system before this class. I do understand now how the layers and components build upon one another and how each needs to be functionally sound. The only desire which I could express would be to have more time to construct the organization system. I did not fully comprehend the endeavor until a month into the class. I know that is not possible with the time constraints of the class, to allot more time on certain sections. It also is difficult to omit certain sections because all of them integral to system performance. For example, deciding to give the user in the performance test the Name Authority File when it is not discussed in the project was a difficult judgment call for me. I felt that user needed it. He probably needed copies of the book in his hand, but that is subject for the Texas Public System. Nonetheless, having omitted Name Authority Control from the IOP, should it be included in the queries. Furthermore what happens to the system when components are omitted? These are tough decisions when more time is allocated to certain sections and other IOP sections are discarded. I am not sure what the best approach is. I know this system was my best effort, given the knowledge which I had at the moment of its inception. I would produce a more furtive and successful information retrieval system today, but that is only because I learned what I did in this class.

## Appendix A. Metadata elements and semantics

No.	Element name	Semantics
1	Title	The name of the work
2	Author	The writer of the work
3	Length	The amount of content between the beginning and the end of the work
4	Date of Publication	The date which the syndication of the work occurs
5	Language	The formal system of words written or spoken in the work
6	Setting	The time and place in which the action of the work occurs
7	Publisher	The syndicator of the work
8	ISBN	International Standard Book Number
9	Genre	Literary form of a particular work
10	Subject	Area of interest of a work
11	Classification	Systematic organization of a collection according to communities

## Appendix B. Record structure and specifications

### 1. Record structure specifications

No.	Field name	Field type	Indexing	Entry validation	Content validation
1	RecordID	Autonumber	T, W	None	None
2	RecordDate	Autodate	T	None	None
3	Title	Text	T, W	S, R	None
4	Author	Text	T, W	R	None
5	Length	Text	T, W	S, R	List
6	Date of Publication	Date	T	S	Mask
7	Language	Text	T, W	S, R	List
8	Setting	Text	T, W	R	List
9	Publisher	Text	T, W	R	None
10	ISBN	Text	None	S	Mask
11	Genre	Text	T, W	S, R	List
12	Subject	Text	T, W	R	List
13	Classification	Text	T, W	None	None

#### Key

T= Term Indexing

W= Word Indexing

S= Single Entry Validation

R= Required Entry Validation

U= Unique Entry Validation

List= Content Validation List

Mask = Content Validation Mask

### 2. Textbase structure

Textbase Structure

Textbase: C:\Documents and Settings\Owner\My Documents\appendix\textbase

Created: 7/12/2009 12:12:47 PM

Modified: 7/12/2009 12:12:47 PM

#### Field Summary:

1. RecordID: Automatic Number(next avail=1, increm=1), Term & Word
2. RecordDate: Automatic Date(Both Date and Time,When Created), Term
3. Title: Text, Term & Word  
Validation: required, single-only
4. Author: Text, Term & Word  
Validation: required
5. Length: Text, Term & Word  
Validation: required, single-only, valid-list
6. Date of Publication: Date, Term  
Validation: single-only, mask \*\*\*\*
7. Language: Text, Term & Word  
Validation: required, single-only, valid-list
8. Setting: Text, Term & Word  
Validation: required, valid-list, update-valid-list, override
9. Publisher: Text, Term & Word  
Validation: required
10. ISBN: Text  
Validation: single-only, mask \*\*\*-\*\*\*\*\*-\*\*\*\*\*
11. Genre: Text, Term & Word  
Validation: required, single-only, valid-list
12. Subject: Text, Term & Word

Validation: required, valid-list, update-valid-list, override  
13. Classification: Text, Term & Word

Log file enabled, showing 'RecordID'

Leading articles: a an the

Stop words: a an and by for from in of the to

Textbase Defaults:

Default indexing mode: SHARED IMMEDIATE

Default sort order: <none>

Textbase passwords:

Master password = ''

0 Access passwords:

No silent password



## Appendix C. Record content and input rules

**Field Name:** RecordID

**Semantics:** Specific and singular record identification number

**Chief Source of Information:** Automatically input by database

**Input Rules:** Automatically input by database

**Example:** 1

**Field Name:** RecordDate

**Semantics:** Date and time of record generation and revision

**Chief Source of Information:** Automatically input by database

**Input Rules:** Automatically input by database

**Example:** 06/24/2009 20:40:30

**Field Name:** Title

**Semantics:** Name of the book

**Chief Source of Information:** Title page of the book

**Input Rules:** Enter and spell title exactly as found on book. Use sentence style capitalization.

**Example:** The Life and Times of Victoria

**Field Name:** Author

**Semantics:** The writer of the book

**Chief Source of Information:** Title page of the book

**Input Rules:** Use authorized form of name: Last name, First name. If book has no author, input "unknown" in the record.

**Example:** Weir, Alison

**Field Name:** Length

**Semantics:** The amount of pages between the front cover and the back cover of the book.

**Chief Source of Information:** The book's pagination

**Input Rules:** Less than 150 pages is brief; 151 pages to 300 pages is moderate; 301 pages and above is long. Select format in validation list. Press F3.

**Example:** 544 pages is a long book

**Field Name:** Date of Publication

**Semantics:** The calendar date in which the syndication of the book occurs

**Chief Source of Information:** Title page of book

**Input Rules:** Enter field as four digit year in validation mask. Press F3.

**Example:** 1989

**Field Name:** Language

**Semantics:** The formal system of words in the book

**Chief Source of Information:** The physical book itself

**Input Rules:** Select the desired language of the book from terms listed in a validation list. Press F3.

**Example:** English

**Field Name:** Setting

**Semantics:** The time and place in which the action of the book occurs.

**Chief Source of Information:** Front cover, back cover or inside book jacket

**Input Rules:** Select desired setting from list of terms in a validation list. Press F3, If desired setting not found in list, user may input his own term.

**Example:** Victorian England, Tudor-Stuart England

**Field Name:** Publisher

**Semantics:** The syndicator of the book

**Chief Source of Information:** Title page of the book

**Input Rules:** Enter official company name as it appears in the book.

**Example:** Oxford University Press, iUniverse Inc.

**Field Name:** ISBN

**Semantics:** International Standard Book Number

**Chief Source of Information:** Back cover of the book

**Input Rules:** Enter numeric digits in a ten or thirteen number sequence according to the validation list mask format. Published books before 2007 have ten digit ISBN's while published books after 2007 have a thirteen digit ISBN. Leave the three digit prefix blank in mask for those published books before 2007.

**Example:** 978-0-521-40677-2

**Field Name:** Genre

**Semantics:** Literary form of a particular type of work

**Chief Source of Information:** The book front cover, back cover or inside jacket

**Input Rules:** Select literary form from a list of terms in a validation list as indicated. Press F3.

**Example:** Biography, Historical Novel

**Field Name:** Subject

**Semantics:** Area of interest of the work

**Chief Source of Information:** Table of Contents

**Input Rules:** Accept authorized terms from thesaurus, Appendix D. Index terms as specifically and exhaustively as possible. If idea or term is not in the thesaurus, add it. Capitalize Proper Nouns, otherwise use lowercase letters and symbols.

**Example:** Prince of Wales, law

**Field Name:** Classification

**Semantics:** Systematic organization of a collection according to communities.

**Chief Source of Information:** See Appendix E

**Input Rules:** See Appendix E

**Example:** Han.Eri.Bio.2002/10

## Appendix D. Sample Thesaurus

Key at bottom of Thesaurus

### Adultery

UF Infidelity  
RT Marriage  
RT Matrimony

NT Black Death  
NT Bubonic Plague  
NT Plague

### Anglican

RT Church of England  
BT Religion

### Execution

NT Beheading  
RT Death Penalty  
BT Law

### Aristocracy

UF Gentry  
RT Royalty

Favor USE Patronage

Gentry USE Aristocracy

Bastard USE Illegitimate Heir

### Beheading

BT Death Penalty  
BT Execution

### Illegitimate Heir

UF Bastard  
RT Children  
RT Issue

### Black Death

RT Bubonic Plague  
BT Epidemic  
BT Plague

Infidelity USE Adultery

### Bubonic Plague

RT Black Death  
BT Epidemic  
BT Plague

### Issue

RT Children  
RT Illegitimate Heir  
RT Ward

### Catholic

BT Religion

### Law

NT Death Penalty  
NT Execution  
NT Succession

### Children

RT Illegitimate Heir  
RT Issue  
RT Ward

### Law of Primogeniture

RT Salic Law  
BT Succession

### Crown Prince

RT Prince of Wales

### Marriage

RT Adultery  
RT Matrimony

### Church of England

RT Anglican  
BT Religion

### Matrimony

RT Adultery  
RT Marriage

### Death Penalty

NT Beheading  
RT Execution  
BT Law

### Patronage

UF Favor

### Epidemic

### Plague

NT Black Death  
NT Bubonic Plague  
BT Epidemic

**Prince of Wales**

RT Crowned Prince

**Protestant**

BT Religion

**Religion**

NT Anglican

NT Catholic

NT Church of England

NT Protestant

**Royal Absolutism**

RT The Divine Right of Kings

**Royalty**

RT Aristocracy

**Salic Law**

RT Law of Primogeniture

BT Succession

**Succession**

NT Law of Primogeniture

NT Salic Law

**The Divine Right of Kings**

RT Royal Absolutism

**War**

NT War of the Roses

**War of the Roses**

BT War

**Key:**

BT Broad Term

NT Narrow Term

RT Related Term

UF Used For

USE Use

## Appendix E. Classification scheme

### 1. Scheme

	<b>A Theme</b>	<b>B Author</b>	<b>C Form</b>	<b>D Date</b>
<b>1</b>	General (Gen)	(see rule)	Biography (Bio)	(see rule)
<b>2</b>	Norman (Nor)		History (His)	
<b>3</b>	Plantagenet (Pla)		Novel (Nov)	
<b>4</b>	Tudor (Tud)			
<b>5</b>	Stuart (Stu)			
<b>6</b>	Hanoverian (Han)			
<b>7</b>	Windsor (Win)			

### 2. Notation rules

**Facet name:** Theme

**Chief source of information:** Title page or Table of Contents

**Notation rules:** Use abbreviations as displayed in Table. Classify as General, if no dynastic theme is evident. Add a theme, if none listed for the object. Follow class codes with a period.

**Facet name:** Author

**Chief source of information:** Title page

**Notation rules:** Use first three letters of author's last name. Capitalize the first letter. If multiple authors, use first author only. If object has not author, omit it. End with a period.

**Facet name:** Form

**Chief source of information:** Book Cover, title page or text

**Notation rules:** Use abbreviation exactly as displayed in Table. If object is a format not listed, add a class for it. Follow with a period.

**Facet name:** Date

**Chief source of information:** Title page

**Notation rules:** Use four digit year of publication. If no year is published, omit facet. End with a slash.

### 3. Rule for unique number

Appendix RecordID number from database until the end of notation. Do not punctuate.

### 4. Example: Tud.Pur.Nov.2008/1

The classification code Tud.Pur.Nov.2008/1 signifies the book *Vengeance Is Mine*, which has a Tudor theme (Tud), has Brandy Purdy as its writer (Pur) and is a novel (Nov). (2008) is the publication date and it is identified in the first database record creation (1) making it the unique identifier.

## Appendix F. Name authority file

### 1. Record structure specifications

No.	Field name	Field type	Indexing	Entry validation
1	RecordID	Autonumber		—
2	RecordDate	Autodate		—
3	AuthorizedName			
4	VariantNames			
5	SourcesUsed			

### 2. Textbase structure (See Inmagic Tutorial in online course content for what goes here)

### 3. Record content and input rules

#### 1. Field name:

Semantics:

Input rules:

Example:

#### 4. Sample records

## **Appendix G. Sample records**

**RecordID:** 1

**RecordDate:** 7/12/2009 12:51:32

**Title:** Vengeance Is Mine

**Author:** Purdy, Brandy

**Length:** moderate (151-300 pages)

**Date of Publication:** 2008

**Language:** English

**Setting:** Tudor Stuart England

**Publisher:** iUniverse, Inc.

**ISBN:** 978-0-595-48124-8

**Genre:** Historical Novel

**Subject:** adultery, Church of England, beheading, death penalty, Protestant

**Classification:** Tud.Pur.Nov.2008/1

**RecordID:** 2

**RecordDate:** 7/12/2009 13:38:03

**Title:** The Lives of the Kings and Queens of England

**Author:** Fraser, Antonia

**Length:** long (300 pages or more)

**Date of Publication:** 2000

**Language:** English

**Setting:** England/Great Britain

**Publisher:** University of California Press

**ISBN:** \*\*\*-0-520-22460-4

**Genre:** Biography

**Subject:** succession, The Divine of Right of Kings, war, Black Death, Bubonic Plague, Law of Primogeniture, religion

**Classification:** Gen.Fra.Bio.2000/2

**RecordID:** 3

**RecordDate:** 7/12/2009 13:46:32

**Title:** James, VI of Scotland, I of England

**Author:** Fraser, Antonia

**Length:** moderate (151-300 pages)

**Date of Publication:** 1994

**Language:** English

**Setting:** Tudor Stuart England

**Publisher:** George Weidenfeld & Nicholson

**ISBN:** \*\*\*-0-297-83317-0

**Genre:** Biography

**Subject:** succession, Prince of Wales, war, Catholic, Protestant

**Classification:** Stu.Fra. Bio.1994/3

**RecordID:** 4

**RecordDate:** 7/12/2009 13:50:10

**Title:** Charles II

**Author:** Fraser, Antonia

**Length:** long (300 pages or more)

**Date of Publication:** 2007

**Language:** English

**Setting:** Tudor Stuart England

**Publisher:** Phoenix

**ISBN:** 978-0-753-81403-1

**Genre:** Biography

**Subject:** illegitimate heir, adultery, Catholic, religion, patronage, Protestant, Church of England

**Classification:** Stu.Fra.Bio.2007/4

**RecordID:** 5

**RecordDate:** 7/12/2009 13:54:54

**Title:** The Wars of the Roses

**Author:** Weir, Alison

**Length:** long (300 pages or more)

**Date of Publication:** 1995

**Language:** English

**Setting:** Plantagenet England

**Publisher:** Ballentine

**ISBN:** \*\*\*-0-345-39117-9

**Genre:** Historical Novel

**Subject:** war, War of the Roses, marriage, issue, aristocracy, royal absolutism, crown prince

**Classification:** Pla.Wei.His.1995/5

**RecordID::** 6

**RecordDate:** 7/12/2009 14:00:08

**Title:** The Life and Times of Queen Victoria

**Author:** Marshall, Dorothy

**Length:** moderate (151-300 pages)

**Date of Publication:** 1995

**Language:** English

**Setting:** Victorian England

**Publisher:** Shooting Star Press

**ISBN:** \*\*\*-1-558-59450-7

**Genre:** Biography

**Subject:** royalty, children, Prince of Wales, Anglican, epidemic

**Classification:** Han.Mar.Bio.1995/6

**RecordID:** 7

**RecordDate:** 7/12/2009 14:20:29

**Title:** The Other Boleyn Girl

**Author:** Gregory, Philippa

**Length:** long (300 pages or more)

**Date of Publication:** 2008

**Language:** English

**Setting:** Tudor Stuart England

**Publisher:** Touchstone

**ISBN:** 978-1-416-56060-9

**Genre:** Historical Novel

**Subject:** succession, execution, beheading, crown prince, royal absolutism, religion

**Classification:** Tud.Gre.Nov.2008/7

**RecordID:** 8

**RecordDate:** 7/12/2009 14:30:08

**Title:** The Princes in the Tower

**Author:** Weir, Alison

**Length:** moderate (151-300 pages)

**Date of Publication:** 1995

**Language:** English

**Setting:** Plantagenet England

**Publisher:** Ballentine

**ISBN:** \*\*\*-0-345-39178-0

**Genre:** Historical Novel

**Subject:** War of the Roses, succession, marriage, law, war, execution



**Classification:** Pla.Wei.His.Bio/1995

**RecordID:** 9

**RecordDate:** 7/12/2009 14:39:41

**Title:** Victoria Victorious

**Author:** Palady, Jean

**Length:** long (300 pages or more)

**Date of Publication:** 2005

**Language:** English

**Setting:** Victorian Great Britain

**Publisher:** 3 Rivers Press

**ISBN:** \*\*\*-0-609-81024-3

**Genre:** Biography

**Subject:** marriage, matrimony, issue, epidemic, The Divine Right of Kings

**Classification:** Han.Pal.Bio.2005/9

**RecordID:** 10

**RecordDate:** 7/12/2009 14:46:58

**Title:** Her Little Majesty

**Author:** Erickson, Carolly

**Length:** long (300 pages or more)

**Date of Publication:** 2002

**Language:** English

**Setting:** Victorian England

**Publisher:** Simon & Schuster

**ISBN:** \*\*\*-0-743-23657-2

**Genre:** Biography

**Subject:** children, Salic Law, issue, aristocracy, matrimony, Prince of Wales

**Classification:** Han.Eri.Bio.2002/10